

# ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

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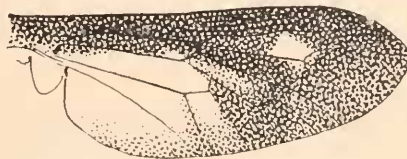
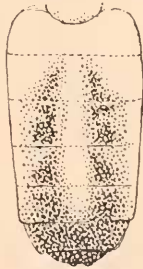
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## Two New Species of Diptera from New Jersey.

BY ERICH DAECKE.

### *Chrysops bistellatus* n. sp. ♀

Length 8-9½ mm., body slender.—Face, facial collosities and palpi yellow. Cheeks brownish. Front covered with yellow pollen which also surrounds the annulate and facial orbits. Frontal callus black. The brownish ocellar tubercle is connected with the frontal callus by a narrow, shiny black line. First segment of antennæ yellow, second and base of third brownish, the annulate portion black. The two inner dorsal stripes of thorax are greenish gray, the lateral yellowish and they alternate in the usual manner with three brown stripes, of which the



Abdomen and wing of *C. bistellatus*.

mid-dorsal one is relatively narrow. The pleura are light yellow with the usual dark brown stripes. Scutellum yellowish brown. Abdomen yellow, with one broad, light brown stripe on each side. These stripes begin narrowly at base of second segment attaining their full width apically and thus form a rectangular triangle; the right angle being

apically dorsad. At the fifth, sometimes the sixth, segment these stripes coalesce and occupy the full area of the abdominal apex. The brown stripes are of uncertain contour and often intensified in color toward the center of each segment, thus forming a line of indefinitely shaped spots. On some specimens these spots occupy the full width of the lateral stripes, in which case they form a dark brown stripe right and left. The last two or three segments are always more infuscated than the others. Venter yellow, darkened at apex and a light brown line on either side abbreviated anteriorly. Legs reddish yellow, base of hind femora brown, the distal two thirds of front and hind tibiæ brownish or black; the distal half of middle tibiæ brownish. Tarsi black, middle and hind tarsi reddish at base. Wings: The apical spot occupies the entire apex and coalesces with the crossband except on the first submarginal cell where a quadrate hyaline spot infringes in a diagonal position equally on the crossband as well as the apical spot. The upper corner of this hyaline spot touches where the second longitudinal vein slightly curves. The lower corner infringes slightly upon the first posterior cell and in rare cases continues in a semi-hyaline fashion as a narrow shade into the second posterior cell. The distal corner of the hyaline spot slightly exceeds the point where the third vein branches. The brown costal border embraces the first basal cell except a small distal spot. The second basal cell is slightly infuscated at the upper proximal portion. The third and fourth posterior cells are brown, the fifth is clouded at its distal half, a shade which fades away into the outer border of the anal and axillary cells. The posterior branch of the fifth longitudinal vein is surrounded by a brown shade widening toward the posterior margin. The discal cell lightens towards middle and base into a semi-hyaline shade which often affects the base of the fourth posterior cell. Anal cell widely open.

In this species the hyaline triangle has practically disappeared, a character by which it can readily be distinguished from all other North American species.

The description was made from sixteen females taken at Brown's Mills Junction, N. J.

***Chrysops amazon* n. sp. ♀**

Length 9-10½ mm.—Front and face gray. The prominent frontal and facial callosities, also cheeks, shining black. Palpi black. Antennæ slender. The first and base of third antennal joints reddish, second joint brown and annulate portion of third black. Thorax, shining black; two broad grayish dorsal stripes only perceptible anteriorly. A heavy fulvous pile on pleura. The thorax and the shining black abdomen



*C. amazon.*

sparsely beset with short white hair. Legs black. The four posterior tarsi faintly reddish at base. Wings: the crossband fills out the fourth and fifth posterior cells, thus reaching the posterior margin. (The fifth posterior cell is a shade lighter apically on one specimen). Both basal cells brown with a hyaline dash apically. Anal and axillary cells, anal angle and alula slightly shaded. A similar shade covers the apex. A halo follows the convex distal border of the crossband quite to the costa, thus separating the crossband from the apical spot which latter vignettes slightly into the second submargined cell. Anal cell closed.

This species resembles very closely *Chrysops pertinax* Williston, but will be distinguished readily by the heavy fulvous pile on pleura, like that of *celer*, by the crossband which reaches the posterior margin and the difference in the color of antennæ; besides this species has no sign of middorsal triangles on abdomen.

Described from four specimens taken at Brown's Mills Junction, N. J.

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## A New Genus and Species of Phalangida.

BY NATHAN BANKS.

Lately I have received from Prof. J. H. Comstock a phalangid sent him by Prof. Cooley of Montana. Prof. Cooley writes that it was taken in a cave near Limespur, Montana, at a depth of 190 feet, and a horizontal distance into the earth of about 1000 feet. It will constitute a new genus and species, its nearest allies being the two species of *Sclerobunus* found under logs and among fallen leaves in the northwestern States.

### **CYPTOBUNUS** n. gen.

A Mecostethous Phalangid with a single, simple claw to tarsi three and four. Hind coxæ but little larger than the others, united to venter only at base; body broad; legs very slender, leg two plainly longer than four, but tarsus four longer than two; the tarsi only indistinctly divided into false joints, three in tarsus two, four in tarsus four, the basal one longer than others. Eye-tubercle rather large, not very high, rounded, with two large black eye-spots above. Palpi with tibiae and tarsi depressed, and armed laterally with long, slen-